

Request Jan Delaval 75686

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SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Scientific and Technical Information Center

Requester's Full Name: Jennifer Kim Examiner #: 100469 Date: 9/13/02
Art Unit: 1617 Phone Number 30 3-2232 Serial Number: 10/014 48P
Mail Box and Bldg/Room Location: 2017 Results Format Preferred (circle): PAPER, DISK, E-MAIL
2619

If more than one search is submitted, please prioritize searches in order of need.

Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc., if known. Please attach a copy of the cover sheet, pertinent claims, and abstract.

Title of Invention: Health promoting Compositions

Inventors (please provide full names): Paul Clayton

Earliest Priority Filing Date: 12/16/2000

For Sequence Searches Only Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.

Please search claim 1.

-THY,

Jan Delaval
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jan.delaval@uspto.gov

STAFF USE ONLY		Type of Search	Vendors and cost where applicable
Searcher:		NA Sequence (#)	STN
Searcher Phone #:		AA Sequence (#)	Dialog
Searcher Location:		Structure (#)	Questel/Orbit
Date Searcher Picked Up:	<u>9/11/02</u>	Bibliographic	Dr. Link
Date Completed:	<u>9/11/02</u>	Litigation	Lexis/Nexis
Searcher Prep & Review Time:		Fulltext	Sequence Systems
Clerical Prep Time:	<u>2:23</u>	Patent Family	WWW/Internet
Online Time:	<u>1:35</u>	Other	Other (specify)

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:05:43 ON 21 SEP 2002)
SET COST OFF

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:05:56 ON 21 SEP 2002
E CLAYTON P/AU
L1 124 S E3-E11,E13-E16
E AVENTIS/PA,CS
L2 1417 S E3,E4
E DE2001-10109798/AP, PRN
L3 2 S E3,E4
E EP2000-127644/AP, PRN
L4 2 S E3,E4
L5 2 S L1,L2 AND L3,L4
E TI AU PA CS TOT
L6 2 S L3-L5

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:18:29 ON 21 SEP 2002
L7 5. S 11103-57-4 OR 50-81-7 OR 1406-16-2 OR 1406-18-4 OR 12001-79-5
L8 4 S 7235-40-7 OR 127-40-2 OR 502-65-8 OR 144-68-3
L9 9 S 7782-49-2 OR 7440-66-6 OR 7440-47-3 OR 7440-50-8 OR 7439-96-5
L10 7 S 59-43-8 OR 83-88-5 OR 59-67-6 OR 79-83-4 OR 8059-24-3 OR 59-3
L11 10 S 58-85-5 OR 107-43-7 OR 9005-80-5 OR 57-48-7 OR 25702-76-5 OR
L12 1 S 9004-10-8

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:23:19 ON 21 SEP 2002
L13 69183 S L7
L14 92264 S VITAMIN()(A OR C OR D OR "E" OR K)
L15 92066 S ASCORBIC ACID OR CALCIFEROL OR TOCOPHEROL

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:25:06 ON 21 SEP 2002
L16 168724 S L13-L15
L17 13916 S L8
L18 19112 S BETA CAROTENE OR LUTEIN OR LYCOPENE OR ZEAXANTHIN
L19 3703 S XANTHOPHYLL OR LUCAROTIN
L20 21533 S L17-L19
L21 40110 S L10
L22 51744 S VITAMIN()(B1 OR B2 OR B6 OR B12) OR NIACIN OR FOLIC ACID OR P
L23 26711 S THIAMIN OR RIBOFLAVIN OR PYRIDOXINE OR COBALAMIN
L24 15286 S NICOTINIC ACID
L25 18791 S THIAMINE OR COBALAMINE
L26 2300 S CYANOCOBALAMIN#
L27 778 S VITAMIN B()(1 OR 2 OR 6 OR 12)
L28 890 S 3 PYRIDINECARBOXYLIC ACID
L29 97600 S L21-L28
L30 779 S L16 AND L20 AND L29
L31 313 S L30 AND L9
L32 369 S L30 AND (SELENIUM OR ZINC OR CHROMIUM OR COPPER OR MANGANESE
L33 292 S L30 AND (SE OR ZN OR CR OR CU OR MN OR I2 OR MO OR CA OR MG)
L34 337 S L30 AND (SE OR ZN OR CR OR CU OR MN OR I OR MO OR CA OR MG OR
L35 551 S L31-L34
L36 182 S L35 AND L11
L37 191 S L35 AND (BIOTIN OR BETAINE OR INULIN OR FRUCTOSE OR POLYFRUCT
L38 12 S L35 AND FATTY ACID (L)OMEGA()(3 OR 6)
L39 17 S L35 AND FATTY ACID (L)N()(3 OR 6)
L40 0 S L35 AND FATTY ACID (L)(N3 OR N6)
L41 38 S L35 AND (CO Q10 OR COQ10 OR (COENZYME OR CO ENZYME)() (Q10 OR
L42 14 S L33 AND L12
L43 18 S L35 AND INSULIN
L44 221 S L36-L43
L45 2 S L44 AND L1,L2
L46 2 S L6,L45

Jan Delaval
Reference Librarian
Biotechnology & Chemical Library
CM1 1E07 - 703-308-4498
jan.delaval@uspto.gov

L47 211 S L44 AND (PY<=2000 OR PRY<=2000 OR AY<=2000)
 L48 13 S L35 AND OMEGA(L)(3 OR 6)
 L49 12 S L47 AND L48
 L50 211 S L47,L49
 L51 2 S L46 AND L50
 L52 62 S L50 AND FFD/RL
 L53 100 S L50 AND THU/RL
 L54 192 S L50 AND (1 OR 63 OR 17 OR 18)/SC,SX
 L55 192 S L52-L54
 L56 142 S L55 AND P/DT
 L57 50 S L55 NOT L56
 L58 19 S L50 NOT L56,L57
 L59 8 S L56 AND (SMOKING OR GINSENG OR CHINESE OR GRIT OR RESPIRATORY
 L60 7 S L59 NOT METHIONINE/TI
 L61 9 S L60,L51
 L62 9 S L61 AND L1-L6,L13-L59

=> fil hcaplus

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:07:50 ON 21 SEP 2002
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 21 Sep 2002 VOL 137 ISS 13
 FILE LAST UPDATED: 20 Sep 2002 (20020920/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

CAS roles have been modified effective December 16, 2001. Please check your SDI profiles to see if they need to be revised. For information on CAS roles, enter HELP ROLES at an arrow prompt or use the CAS Roles thesaurus (/RL field) in this file.

=> d all tot 162

L62 ANSWER 1 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 AN 2002:465733 HCAPLUS
 DN 137:37656
 TI Health promoting composition containing vitamins
 IN Clayton, Paul
 PA Aventis Pharma Deutschland G.m.b.H., Germany
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 43 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM A23L001-30
 CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
 Section cross-reference(s): 17
 FAN.CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI WO 2002047493 A2 20020620 WO 2001-EP14260 20011205 <--
 W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
 CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM,
 HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS,
 LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL,
 PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG,
 UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
 RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH,
 CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR,
 BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
 EP 1214893 A1 20020619 EP 2000-127644 20001216 <--
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
 IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR
 DE 10109798 A1 20020912 DE 2001-10109798 20010301 <--
 PRAI EP 2000-127644 A 20001216 <--
 DE 2001-10109798 A 20010301 <--

AB The invention refers to several compns. promoting human health comprising one or several but no all of the following compds. a) 800 mcg (2664IU) of vitamin A, 500 mg of vitamin C, 15 mcg of vitamin D, 265 mg (400IU) of vitamin E, 50 mcg of vitamin K, b) 10 mg of .beta.-carotene, 6 mg of lutein, 5mg of lycopene, 100 mcg of zeaxanthin, c) 7.5 mg of vitamin B1, 7.5 mg of vitamin B2, 15 mg of niacin, 15 mg of pantothenic acid, 7.5 mg of vitamin B6, 200 mcg of folic acid, 6.75 mcg of vitamin B12, d) 150 mcg of selenium, 10 mg of zinc, 100 mg of calcium, 50 mg of magnesium, 120 mcg of chromium, 2 mg of copper, 4 mg of manganese, 100 mcg of iodine, 100 mcg of molybdenum, e) 200 mcg of biotin, 450 mg of betaine, 100 mg of oligoproanthocyanidins (OPC), 150 mg of Polyphenol complex, 40 mg of Isoflavones in particular genistein and/or daidzein, 600 mg of Omega 3, 4 g of Oligosaccharides (FOS) in particular inulin, and/or oligo-fructose and/or beta glucan, 30-60 mg of Co-Q10, f) 500 mg of glucosamine and possibly addnl. substances for the purpose of stabilization and formulation.

ST health promoting compn vitamin

IT Antiasthmatics

Antidiabetic agents

Mental disorder

(health promoting compn. contg. vitamins)

IT Oligosaccharides, biological studies

Vitamins

RL: FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use);

BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(health promoting compn. contg. vitamins)

IT Flavones

RL: FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use);

BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(isoflavones; health promoting compn. contg. vitamins)

IT Proanthocyanidins

RL: FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use);

BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(polymers; health promoting compn. contg. vitamins)

IT Phenols, biological studies

RL: FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use);

BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

IT (polyphenols, nonpolymeric; health promoting compn. contg. vitamins)
 Fatty acids, biological studies
 RL: FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use);
 BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (polyunsatd., n-3; health promoting compn. contg.
 vitamins)

IT Fatty acids, biological studies
 RL: FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use);
 BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (polyunsatd., omega-6; health promoting compn.
 contg. vitamins)

IT Diet
 (supplements; health promoting compn. contg. vitamins)

IT 50-81-7, Vitamin c, biological studies
 58-85-5, Biotin 59-30-3, Folic acid, biological studies 59-43-8, Vitamin b1, biological studies 59-67-6, Niacin, biological studies 68-19-9, Vitamin b12 79-83-4, Pantothenic acid 83-88-5, Vitamin b2, biological studies 107-43-7, Betaine 127-40-2, Lutein 144-68-3, Zeaxanthin 303-98-0, Coenzyme q10 446-72-0, Genistein 486-66-8, Daidzein 502-65-8, Lycopene 1406-18-4, Vitamin e 3416-24-8, D-Glucosamine 7235-40-7, .beta.-Carotene 7439-96-5, Manganese, biological studies 7439-98-7, Molybdenum, biological studies 7440-47-3, Chromium, biological studies 7440-50-8, Copper, biological studies 7440-66-6, Zinc, biological studies 7553-56-2, Iodine, biological studies 7782-49-2, Selenium, biological studies 8059-24-3, Vitamin b6 9041-22-9, .beta.-Glucan 11103-57-4, Vitamin a 12001-79-5, Vitamin k 25702-76-5, Polyfructose
 RL: FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use);
 BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (health promoting compn. contg. vitamins)

IT 9004-10-8, Insulin, biological studies
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (health promoting compn. contg. vitamins)

L62 ANSWER 2 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 AN 2002:462447 HCAPLUS
 DN 137:11020
 TI Health promoting compositions
 IN Clayton, Paul
 PA Aventis Pharma Deutschland G.m.b.H., Germany
 SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 18 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM A23L001-30
 ICS A61K035-78
 CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
 Section cross-reference(s): 18

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 1214893	A1	20020619	EP 2000-127644	20001216 <-- R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR

WO 2002047493 A2 20020620 WO 2001-EP14260 20011205 <--
 W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
 CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM,
 HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS,
 LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL,
 PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG,
 UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
 RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH,
 CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR,
 BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI EP 2000-127644 A 20001216 <--
 DE 2001-10109798 A 20010301 <--

AB The invention refers to several compns. promoting human health comprising one or several but not all of the following compds.: (a) 800 mcg (2664 IU) of vitamin A, 500 mg of vitamin C, 15 mcg of vitamin D, 265 mg (400 IU) of vitamin E, 50 mcg of vitamin K, (b) 10 mg of .beta.-carotene, 6 mg of lutein, 5 mg of lycopene, 100 mcg of zeaxanthin, (c) 7.5 mg of vitamin B1, 7.5 mg of vitamin B2, 15 mg of niacin, 15 mg of pantothenic acid, 7.5 mg of vitamin B6, 200 mcg of folic acid, 6.75 mcg of vitamin B12, (d) 150 mcg of selenium, 10 mg of Zn, 100 mg of Ca, 50 mg of Mg, 120 mcg of Cr, 2 mg of Cu, 4 mg of Mn, 100 mcg of I, 100 mcg of molybdenum, (e) 200 mcg of biotin, 450 mg of betaine, 100 mg of oligoproanthocyanidins, 150 mg of polyphenol complex, 40 mg of isoflavones in particular genistein and/or daidzein, 600 mg of omega 3 and 6, 4 g of oligosaccharides in particular inulin, and/or oligo-fructose and/or beta glucan, 30-60 mg of Co-Q10, (f) 500 mg of glucosamine, and possibly substances for the purpose of stabilization and formulation.

ST health promoting compn vitamin trace element
 IT Oligosaccharides, biological studies

Vitamins

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (health promoting compns. contg.)

IT Drug delivery systems

(health promoting compns. in)

IT Proanthocyanidins

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (oligo-; health promoting compns. contg.)

IT Phenols, biological studies

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (polyphenols, nonpolymeric; health promoting compns. contg.)

IT 50-81-7, Vitamin C, biological studies

57-48-7D, Fructose, oligo- 58-85-5,

Biotin 59-30-3, Folic acid,

biological studies 59-43-8, Vitamin B1,

biological studies 59-67-6, Niacin, biological studies

68-19-9, Vitamin B12 83-88-5,

Vitamin B2, biological studies 107-43-7,

Betaine 127-40-2, Lutein 144-68-3,

Zeaxanthin 486-66-8, Daidzein 502-65-8

, Lycopene 1406-16-2, Vitamin D

1406-18-4, Vitamin E 7235-40-7,

.beta.-Carotene 7439-95-4, Magnesium

, biological studies 7439-96-5, Manganese, biological studies 7439-98-7, Molybdenum, biological studies 7440-47-3, Chromium, biological studies 7440-50-8, Copper, biological studies 7440-66-6 , Zinc, biological studies 7440-70-2, Calcium , biological studies 7553-56-2, Iodine, biological studies 7782-49-2, Selenium, biological studies 8059-24-3, Vitamin B6 9005-80-5, Inulin 9041-22-9, .beta.-Glucan 11103-57-4, Vitamin A 12001-79-5, Vitamin K

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(health promoting compns. contg.)

RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

- (1) Kosbab, J; WO 9833494 A 1998 HCPLUS
- (2) Melegari, P; WO 0053176 A 2000 HCPLUS
- (3) Rodney, C; WO 9900135 A 1999 HCPLUS
- (4) Walsh Leo; US 6139872 A 2000 HCPLUS

L62 ANSWER 3 OF 9 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 2002:240508 HCPLUS

DN 136:262297

TI Antioxidant vitamin-containing food supplement for prevention or treatment of **respiratory disease**

IN Harris, Patricia

PA Mars UK Limited, UK

SO PCT Int. Appl., 53 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM A23K001-16

ICS A23K001-165; A23K001-175

CC 17-6 (Food and Feed Chemistry)

Section cross-reference(s): 18, 63

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002024002	A2	20020328	WO 2001-GB4230	20010921 <--
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2001087917	A5	20020402	AU 2001-87917	20010921 <--
	GB 2369549	A1	20020605	GB 2001-22855	20010921 <--

PRAI GB 2000-23354 A 20000922 <--

GB 2001-16048 A 20010629

WO 2001-GB4230 W 20010921

AB The present invention provides a food supplement and method for aiding in the prevention or treatment of a respiratory disease. The present invention further provides the food or food supplement as an ergogenic acid. The food or food supplement of the present invention comprises one or more antioxidant vitamins in combination with one or more of eugenol, selenium, a carotenoid, a flavonoid, a phytoestrogen, a proanthocyanidin, a herbal phenolic compd. or ubiquinone.

ST food drug additive antioxidant vitamin spice respiratory disease; oxidative damage lung food drug additive antioxidant vitamin

IT Beet

(Swiss chard; antioxidant vitamin-contg. food supplement for prevention or treatment of respiratory disease)

IT Brewers' yeast
Broccoli
Brussels sprout
Cabbage
Cauliflower
Clove (Syzygium aromaticum)
Drug delivery systems
Energy metabolism, animal
Food additives
Garlic (Allium sativum)
Horse (Equus caballus)
Kale
Licorice (Glycyrrhiza)
Lung, disease
Oxidative stress, biological
Rosemary
Spices
Spinach (Spinacia oleracea)
(antioxidant vitamin-contg. food supplement for prevention or treatment of respiratory disease)

IT Carotenes, biological studies
Flavonoids
Palm oil
Proanthocyanidins
Trace elements, biological studies
Ubiquinones
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use);
BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antioxidant vitamin-contg. food supplement for prevention or treatment of respiratory disease)

IT Vitamins
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use);
BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antioxidant; antioxidant vitamin-contg. food supplement for prevention or treatment of respiratory disease)

IT Lung, disease
(chronic obstructive; antioxidant vitamin-contg. food supplement for prevention or treatment of respiratory disease)

IT Respiratory tract
(disease; antioxidant vitamin-contg. food supplement for prevention or treatment of respiratory disease)

IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use);
BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(grape seed; antioxidant vitamin-contg. food supplement for prevention or treatment of respiratory disease)

IT Phenols, biological studies
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use);
BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(herbal; antioxidant vitamin-contg. food supplement for prevention or treatment of respiratory disease)

IT Lung, disease
(inflammation; antioxidant vitamin-contg. food supplement for prevention or treatment of respiratory disease)

IT Spices
(nutmeg; antioxidant vitamin-contg. food supplement for prevention or treatment of respiratory disease)

IT Estrogens
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use);
BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(phytoestrogens; antioxidant vitamin-contg. food supplement for

prevention or treatment of respiratory disease)

IT 50-81-7, Vitamin C, biological studies
 58-95-7, .alpha.-Tocopherol acetate 59-02-9, .alpha.-
 Tocopherol 59-30-3, Folic acid,
 biological studies 59-43-8, Thiamin, biological
 studies 68-19-9, Vitamin B12 79-83-4
 , Pantothenic acid 83-88-5,
 Riboflavin, biological studies 97-53-0, Eugenol 137-66-6,
 Ascorbyl palmitate 1406-18-4, Vitamin E
 7235-40-7, .beta.-Carotene 7439-89-6, Iron,
 biological studies 7439-95-4, Magnesium, biological
 studies 7439-96-5, Manganese, biological studies
 7440-50-8, Copper, biological studies 7440-70-2
 , Calcium, biological studies 7782-49-2,
 Selenium, biological studies 8059-24-3, Vitamin
 B6 10102-18-8, Sodium selenite 12001-76-2, Vitamin B
 13410-01-0, Sodium selenate 152443-97-5, Stay-C
 RL: FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use);
 BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (antioxidant vitamin-contg. food supplement for prevention or treatment
 of respiratory disease)

L62 ANSWER 4 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 2002:10980 HCAPLUS

DN 136:74665

TI Nutritional system for nervous system disorders

IN Foreman, David J.

PA USA

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 6 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM A61K045-00

ICS A61K031-715; A61K035-80; A61K035-78

NCL 424093300

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

Section cross-reference(s): 17

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2002001575	A1	20020103	US 2001-865040	20010524 <--
PRAI	US 2000-207665P	P	20000526 <--		
AB	A novel compn. for treating nervous system disorders. The compn. is formed by prep. a mixt. comprising an effective amt. of vitamin B-6, folic acid, vitamin C, magnesium, vitamin B-3, copper, probiotics, fructo-oligosaccharide (FOS), betaine, pancreatin, papain, pepsin, vitamin B-1, vitamin B-2, vitamin B-12, biotin, pantothenic acid, chromium polynicotinate and a digestive support ingredient selected from the group consisting of dandelion root, juniper, aloe vera, burdock, ginger root, artichoke, and kelp. Other ingredients may include: beta carotene, vitamin E, selenium, zinc, sea vegetation, alfalfa, trace minerals and molybdenum.				

ST nutrient soln nervous system disorder

IT Ginseng (Panax),

(Siberian; nutritional system for nervous system disorders)

IT Barberry (Berberis)

Elm (Ulmus)

(bark; nutritional system for nervous system disorders)

IT Caulophyllum thalictroides

(blue cohosh; nutritional system for nervous system disorders)
IT Eupatorium perfoliatum
(boneset; nutritional system for nervous system disorders)
IT Nervous system
(disease; nutritional system for nervous system disorders)
IT Rose (Rosa)
(hips; nutritional system for nervous system disorders)
IT Alfalfa (Medicago sativa)
Aloe barbadensis
Artichoke (Cynara scolymus)
Burdock
Capsicum
Centella asiatica
Chamomile
Chrysanthemum parthenium
Clover (Trifolium pratense)
Ginkgo biloba
Hop (Humulus)
Juniper (Juniperus)
Nutrients
Parsley (Petroselinum crispum)
Peppermint (Mentha piperita)
Pollen
Rubus idaeus
Ruscus aculeatus
Seaweed
Spirulina
(nutritional system for nervous system disorders)
IT Fructooligosaccharides
Vitamins
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use);
BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(nutritional system for nervous system disorders)
IT Intestinal bacteria
(probiotic; nutritional system for nervous system disorders)
IT Asparagus
Dandelion
Ginger
Hydrangea
(root; nutritional system for nervous system disorders)
IT Drug delivery systems
(solns.; nutritional system for nervous system disorders)
IT Rumex crispus
(yellow dock; nutritional system for nervous system disorders)
IT 50-81-7, Vitamin c, biological studies
58-85-5, Biotin 59-30-3, Folic acid, biological studies 59-43-8, Vitamin b1, biological studies 59-67-6D, Nicotinic acid, polymers 68-19-9, Vitamin b12 79-83-4, Vitamin b3 83-88-5, Vitamin b2, biological studies 98-92-0, Vitamin b3 107-43-7, Betaine 590-46-5, Betaine hydrochloride 1406-18-4, Vitamin e 7235-40-7, .beta.-Carotene 7439-95-4, Magnesium , biological studies 7439-98-7, Molybdenum, biological studies 7440-47-3, Chromium, biological studies 7440-50-8, Copper, biological studies 7440-66-6 , Zinc, biological studies 7782-49-2, Selenium , biological studies 8049-47-6, Pancreatin 8059-24-3, Vitamin b6 9001-73-4, Papain 9001-75-6, Pepsin
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use);
BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(nutritional system for nervous system disorders)

L62 ANSWER 5 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 AN 2001:526346 HCAPLUS
 DN 135:91887
 TI Modified oat and corn grit products and method
 IN Hansa, James D.; Hibbs, Alice H.; Salisbury, Donald Kent
 PA USA
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 16 pp., Division of U. S. Ser. No. 487,036.
 CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM A23L001-36
 ICS A23L001-27

NCL 426093000

CC 17-11 (Food and Feed Chemistry)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2001008645	A1	20010719	US 2000-737906	20001215 <--
	US 2001008646	A1	20010719	US 2000-738450	20001215 <--
	EP 1118274	A2	20010725	EP 2001-300458	20010119 <--
	EP 1118274	A3	20010905		

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
 IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO

PRAI US 2000-487036 A3 20000119 <--

AB A coated, uncooked oat product is provided that has no added fat and comprises uncooked oat flakes having a coating adherent to the oat flakes. A coated, oat flake agglomerate is also provided, wherein each agglomerate comprises at least two uncooked oat flakes and has a fat-free coating. A flavored, coated oat product in bulk and a flavored, coated, agglomerated oat product are provided, both of which have flavors uniformly distributed throughout the bulk. Corn grit products are also provided and include (1) individual pieces of corn grits having a fat-free coating and (2) clusters of corn grit pieces having a fat-free coating. A method of coating uncooked oat flakes with a desired fat-free coating to form the coated, uncooked oat product is also provided. The method involves feeding uncooked oat flakes into a circulating drum, coating the oat flakes by spraying the oat flakes with a stream of coating material, drying the coated oat flakes until the oat flakes have attained the desired moisture content, and cooling the coated oat flakes. Also provided is a method of forming uncooked oat flake agglomerates having a fat-free coating. This method involves essentially the same steps as the aforescribed method. However, in the coating step of this method, the coating material sprayed onto the oat flakes comprises a binding material that allows the oat flakes to form agglomerates of at least two oat flakes. Also provided is a method of prep. the desired coating material.

ST oatmeal corn grit coating agglomeration

IT Flavor

(brown sugar; modified uncooked oat flake and corn grit products and method of manuf.)

IT Flavoring materials

(butter flavor; modified uncooked oat flake and corn grit products and method of manuf.)

IT Color

(changes; modified uncooked oat flake and corn grit products and method of manuf.)

IT Drying

(convective; modified uncooked oat flake and corn grit products and method of manuf.)

IT Drying

(drum; modified uncooked oat flake and corn grit products and method of manuf.)

IT Echinacea

Ginkgo biloba
St.-John's-wort (Hypericum)
(ext.; modified uncooked oat flake and corn grit products and method of manuf.)

IT Oatmeal
(fat-free coated flavored; modified uncooked oat flake and corn grit products and method of manuf.)

IT Drying
(fluidized-bed; modified uncooked oat flake and corn grit products and method of manuf.)

IT Corn
(grits, fat-free coated; modified uncooked oat flake and corn grit products and method of manuf.)

IT Pollen
(honeybee; modified uncooked oat flake and corn grit products and method of manuf.)

IT Syrups (sweetening agents)
(hydrolyzed starch; modified uncooked oat flake and corn grit products and method of manuf.)

IT Flavor
(maple; modified uncooked oat flake and corn grit products and method of manuf.)

IT Agglomeration
Binders
Breakfast cereal
Coating process
Coloring materials
Flavoring materials
Food processing
Fruit and vegetable juices
Ginseng (Panax)
Honey
Hydrocolloids
Molasses
Nutrients
Sweetening agents
(modified uncooked oat flake and corn grit products and method of manuf.)

IT Mineral elements, biological studies
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(modified uncooked oat flake and corn grit products and method of manuf.)

IT Food
(snack; modified uncooked oat flake and corn grit products and method of manuf.)

IT 50-81-7, vitamin C, biological studies
57-48-7, D-Fructose, biological studies 57-50-1,
Sucrose, biological studies 59-30-3, Folic acid, biological studies 59-43-8, Thiamin, biological studies 59-67-6, Niacin, biological studies 68-19-9, vitamin B12 83-88-5, Riboflavin, biological studies 1406-16-2, vitamin E 7235-40-7, .beta.-Carotene
7439-89-6, Iron, biological studies 7439-95-4, Magnesium, biological studies 7439-96-5, Manganese, biological studies 7439-98-7, Molybdenum, biological studies 7440-09-7, Potassium, biological studies 7440-50-8, Copper, biological studies 7440-66-6, Zinc, biological studies 7440-70-2, Calcium, biological studies 7723-14-0, Phosphorus, biological studies 7782-49-2, Selenium, biological studies 8059-24-3, vitamin B6 9050-36-6, Maltodextrin 11103-57-4, Provitamin A

RL: FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (modified uncooked oat flake and corn grit products and method of
 manuf.)

L62 ANSWER 6 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 AN 2000:198416 HCAPLUS
 DN 132:212684
 TI Preparations containing vitamins, minerals and antioxidants for treating
 or prophylaxis of smoking related diseases
 IN Bloor, Stephen; Bloor, Andrea; Grady, Michael; Grady, Amanda
 PA UK
 SO Brit. UK Pat. Appl., 20 pp.
 CODEN: BAXXDU
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM A61K009-00
 ICS A23L001-302; A23L001-304; A61K009-68; A61K033-00
 CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
 Section cross-reference(s): 17, 62
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	GB 2337933	A1	19991208	GB 1998-11908	19980604 <--
AB	This invention relates to confectionery and other edible prepn. such as chewing gum, sweets or tablets fortified with a proportion of the recommended daily allowance of dietary supplements or other beneficial substances, esp. vitamins, minerals and antioxidants. One such form of the prepn. may be a breath freshener taken prior to, during or after smoking tobacco. This will ensure that a habit of assocn. will be formed, linking the use of the prepn. with the habit of smoking. This may have the effect of ensuring or encouraging use of the prepn. on a regular basis thereby providing and enhanced or more balanced diet. A chewing gum contained vitamin E 2, vitamin C 12, zinc 0.75, beta carotene 1 mg, vitamin B12 50, riboflavin 80, folic acid 20, manganese 75, copper 25, and selenium 10 .mu.g.				
ST	vitamin mineral antioxidant prophylaxis smoking disease				
IT	Drug delivery systems (aerosols; preps. contg. vitamins, minerals and antioxidants for treating or prophylaxis of smoking related diseases)				
IT	Bakery products (biscuits; preps. contg. vitamins, minerals and antioxidants for treating or prophylaxis of smoking related diseases)				
IT	Deodorants (personal) (breath fresheners; preps. contg. vitamins, minerals and antioxidants for treating or prophylaxis of smoking related diseases)				
IT	Bakery products (cakes; preps. contg. vitamins, minerals and antioxidants for treating or prophylaxis of smoking related diseases)				
IT	Drug delivery systems (capsules; preps. contg. vitamins, minerals and antioxidants for treating or prophylaxis of smoking related diseases)				
IT	Bakery products (cookies; preps. contg. vitamins, minerals and antioxidants for treating or prophylaxis of smoking related diseases)				
IT	Periodontium (disease; preps. contg. vitamins, minerals and antioxidants for treating or prophylaxis of smoking related diseases)				
IT	Drug delivery systems (lozenges; preps. contg. vitamins, minerals and antioxidants for treating or prophylaxis of smoking related diseases)				
IT	Bakery products				

(pastries; preps. contg. vitamins, minerals and antioxidants for treating or prophylaxis of smoking related diseases)

IT Antacids
Antioxidants
Beverages
Chewing gum
Confectionery
Dentifrices
Electrolytes
Eucalyptus
Food
Mint
Mouthwashes
Peppermint (*Mentha piperita*)
Spearmint (*Mentha spicata*)
Sweetening agents
Tobacco smoke
(preps. contg. vitamins, minerals and antioxidants for treating or prophylaxis of smoking related diseases)

IT Mineral elements, biological studies
Minerals, biological studies
Thiols (organic), biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(preps. contg. vitamins, minerals and antioxidants for treating or prophylaxis of smoking related diseases)

IT Radical scavengers
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(preps. contg. vitamins, minerals and antioxidants for treating or prophylaxis of smoking related diseases)

IT DNA
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(protecting agents; preps. contg. vitamins, minerals and antioxidants for treating or prophylaxis of smoking related diseases)

IT Drug delivery systems
(tablets; preps. contg. vitamins, minerals and antioxidants for treating or prophylaxis of smoking related diseases)

IT 50-81-7, Vitamin C, biological studies
58-85-5, Biotin 59-30-3, Folic acid, biological studies 59-43-8, Thiamin, biological studies 59-67-6, Niacin, biological studies 68-19-9, Vitamin B12 79-83-4, Pantothenic acid 83-88-5, Riboflavin, biological studies 1406-16-2, Vitamin d 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 7235-40-7, Beta carotene 7439-89-6, Iron, biological studies 7439-96-5, Manganese, biological studies 7440-50-8, Copper, biological studies 7440-66-6, Zinc, biological studies 7440-70-2, Calcium, biological studies 7553-56-2, Iodine, biological studies 7782-49-2, Selenium, biological studies 8059-24-3, Vitamin b6 11103-57-4, Vitamin a
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(preps. contg. vitamins, minerals and antioxidants for treating or prophylaxis of smoking related diseases)

IT 76-22-2, Camphor 89-78-1, Menthol
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(preps. contg. vitamins, minerals and antioxidants for treating or

prophylaxis of smoking related diseases)

L62 ANSWER 7 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 AN 1998:196339 HCAPLUS
 DN 128:196694
 TI Formulation of multivitamin compositions based on nutritional status of Chinese populations
 IN Shen, Jiaxiang; Liu, Dongsheng
 PA Jicai Pharmaceutical Inst., Beijing, Peop. Rep. China
 SO Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 34 pp.
 CODEN: CNXXEV

DT Patent
 LA Chinese
 IC ICM A61K033-24
 CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
 Section cross-reference(s): 1, 18

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	CN 11411170	A	19970129	CN 1996-104737	19960424 <--
	CN 10871171	B	20020710		

AB The title multivitamin compns. [tablets] suitable for daily intake by Chinese adults contain vitamin A 2000-3000, .
 beta.-carotene 700-1300, vitamin D 300-500 IU, vitamin E 7-13 mg, vitamin K1 15-35 .mu.g, vitamin B1 0.8-1.6, vitamin B2 0.8-1.6, vitamin B6 1-3 mg, vitamin B12 4-8, biotin 20-40, folic acid 150-250 .mu.g, nicotinamide 8-16, pantothenic acid 6-14, vitamin C 40-80, calcium 300-500 mg, Cr 50-150 .mu.g, Cu 1-3 mg, F 400-600 .mu.g, Fe 12-24 mg, I 100-200 .mu.g, K 30-50, Mg 50-150, Mn 2-3 mg, Mo 20-30 .mu.g, P 40-60 mg, Se 40-60 .mu.g, Zn 10-20 and taurine 8-12 mg. Formulations for infants, children, elderly, and pregnant or breast-feeding women also are presented.

ST multivitamin Chinese nutritional status; tablet multivitamin mineral trace element; syrup multivitamin mineral trace element

IT Aging, animal

(adults; formulation of multivitamin compns. based on nutritional status of Chinese populations)

IT Feeding techniques

(breast; formulation of multivitamin compns. based on nutritional status of Chinese populations)

IT Development, mammalian postnatal

(child; formulation of multivitamin compns. based on nutritional status of Chinese populations)

IT Drug delivery systems

(drops; formulation of multivitamin compns. based on nutritional status of Chinese populations)

IT Aging, animal

(elderly; formulation of multivitamin compns. based on nutritional status of Chinese populations)

IT Nutrition, animal

Pregnancy

(formulation of multivitamin compns. based on nutritional status of Chinese populations)

IT Minerals, biological studies

Trace elements, biological studies

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(formulation of multivitamin compns. based on nutritional status of Chinese populations)

IT Development, mammalian postnatal
 (infant; formulation of multivitamin compns. based on nutritional status of Chinese populations)

IT Vitamins
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (multi-; formulation of multivitamin compns. based on nutritional status of Chinese populations)

IT Drug delivery systems
 (syrups; formulation of multivitamin compns. based on nutritional status of Chinese populations)

IT Drug delivery systems
 (tablets; formulation of multivitamin compns. based on nutritional status of Chinese populations)

IT Sex
 (women; formulation of multivitamin compns. based on nutritional status of Chinese populations)

IT 50-81-7, Vitamin C, biological studies
 58-85-5, Biotin 59-30-3, Folic acid, biological studies 59-43-8, Vitamin B1, biological studies 68-19-9, Vitamin B12 79-83-4, Pantothenic acid 83-88-5, Vitamin B2, biological studies 98-92-0, Nicotinamide 107-35-7, Taurine 1406-16-2, Vitamin D 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 7235-40-7, .beta.-Carotene 7439-89-6, Iron, biological studies 7439-95-4, Magnesium, biological studies 7439-96-5, Manganese, biological studies 7439-98-7, Molybdenum, biological studies 7440-09-7, Potassium, biological studies 7440-47-3, Chromium, biological studies 7440-50-8, Copper, biological studies 7440-66-6, Zinc, biological studies 7440-70-2, Calcium, biological studies 7553-56-2, Iodine, biological studies 7723-14-0, Phosphorus, biological studies 7782-41-4, Fluorine, biological studies 7782-49-2, Selenium, biological studies 8059-24-3, Vitamin B6 11103-57-4, Vitamin A 11104-38-4, Vitamin K1
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (formulation of multivitamin compns. based on nutritional status of Chinese populations)

L62 ANSWER 8 OF 9 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 AN 1996:147815 HCPLUS
 DN 124:185579
 TI Vitamin/nutrient dosage regimentation
 IN Paradissis, George N.; Levinson, R. Saul; Kirschner, Mitchell I.; Hermelin, Marc S.
 PA KV Pharmaceutical Co., USA
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 24 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM A61K009-24
 CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
 Section cross-reference(s): 17

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9535099	A1	19951228	WO 1995-US7734	19950619 <-- W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, UZ, VN

RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT,
 LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE,
 SN, TD, TG

AU 9527764	A1 19960115	AU 1995-27764	19950619 <--
PRAI US 1994-262516	19940620 <--		
US 1995-474070	19950607 <--		
WO 1995-US7734	19950619 <--		

AB The efficacy of vitamins and other nutritional agents in treating and preventing various disease states is improved by administering therapeutically effective levels of these agents on a substantially continuous, 24-h basis. The concn. of lipid peroxides formed by the autoxidn. of lipids, and the concn. of oxygen-free radicals, are reduced by continuously administering antioxidant agents. The regeneration of nerve tissues is improved by continuously administering at least one pharmaceutically-acceptable B complex vitamin.

ST vitamin nutrient regimentation; lipid peroxide vitamin nutrient regimentation

IT Antioxidants

(vitamin/nutrient dosage regimentation)

IT Thiols, biological studies

Vitamins

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (vitamin/nutrient dosage regimentation)

IT Mineral elements

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (metals, vitamin/nutrient dosage regimentation)

IT Lipids, biological studies

RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative)
 (peroxides, vitamin/nutrient dosage regimentation)

IT 7782-44-7D, Oxygen, radicals

RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative)
 (vitamin/nutrient dosage regimentation)

IT 50-81-7, Vitamin C, biological studies

58-85-5, Biotin 59-30-3, Folic acid, biological studies 59-43-8, Vitamin B1, biological studies 65-23-6, Pyridoxine 67-97-0, Vitamin D3 68-19-9, Vitamin B12 70-18-8,

Glutathione, biological studies 79-83-4, Pantothenic acid 83-88-5, Riboflavin, biological studies

98-92-0, Niacinamide 502-65-8, Lycopene

7235-40-7, .beta.-Carotene 7439-89-6, Iron, biological studies 7439-95-4, Magnesium, biological studies 7439-96-5, Manganese, biological studies

7439-98-7, Molybdenum, biological studies

7440-47-3, Chromium, biological studies

7440-50-8, Copper, biological studies 7440-66-6

, Zinc, biological studies 7782-49-2, Selenium

, biological studies 8059-24-3, Vitamin B6

11103-57-4, Vitamin A

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (vitamin/nutrient dosage regimentation)

L62 ANSWER 9 QF 9 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1995:561568 HCPLUS

DN 122:299067

TI Geriatric composition containing ginseng extract

PA Schleicher, Peter, Germany

SO Ger. Offen., 5 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

IC ICM A61K035-78

CC 63-4 (Pharmaceuticals)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 4335454	A1	19950420	DE 1993-4335454	19931019 <--
AB	A geriatric compn. with immunostimulating, antiinflammatory, and antitumor activity contains Siberian ginseng, Korean ginseng, L-carnitine tartrate, and a mixt. of vitamins and trace elements. Thus, a preferred compn. contained Siberian ginseng concd. ext. 100, Korean ginseng concd. ext. 100, L-carnitine tartrate 368, coenzyme Q10 12, . beta.-carotene 15, vitamin E 50, vitamin C 100, vitamin B1 1.5, vitamin B2 1.8, vitamin B6 2, nicotinamide 20, pantothenic acid 10, Fe 20, Zn 15, Cu 2, Ca 130, Mg 30, P 100, Mn 2.5, K 15 mg, vitamin D 300 IU, vitamin B12 3, folic acid 400, biotin 40, vitamin K 30, Se 50, Mo 15, and Cr 15 .mu.g.				
ST	geriatric compn ginseng carnitine vitamin				
IT	Senescence (diseases; geriatric compn. contg. ginseng ext.)				
IT	Acanthopanax senticosus Immunostimulants Inflammation inhibitors Neoplasm inhibitors (geriatric compn. contg. ginseng ext.)				
IT	Trace elements, biological studies Vitamins RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (geriatric compn. contg. ginseng ext.)				
IT	Ginseng (P. pseudoginseng, ext.; geriatric compn. contg. ginseng ext.)				
IT	50-81-7, Vitamin C, biological studies 58-85-5, Biotin 59-30-3, Folic acid, biological studies 59-43-8, Vitamin B1, biological studies 67-97-0, Vitamin D3 68-19-9, Vitamin B12 79-83-4, Pantothenic acid 83-88-5, Vitamin B2, biological studies 98-92-0, Nicotinamide 303-98-0, Coenzyme Q10 1406-16-2, Vitamin D 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 7235-40-7, .beta. Carotene 7439-89-6, Iron, biological studies 7439-95-4, Magnesium, biological studies 7439-96-5, Manganese, biological studies 7439-98-7, Molybdenum, biological studies 7440-09-7, Potassium, biological studies 7440-47-3, Chromium, biological studies 7440-50-8, Copper, biological studies 7440-66-6, Zinc, biological studies 7440-70-2, Calcium, biological studies 7723-14-0, Phosphorus, biological studies 7782-49-2, Selenium, biological studies 8059-24-3, Vitamin B6 12001-79-5, Vitamin K 162041-44-3, biological studies RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (geriatric compn. contg. ginseng ext.)				

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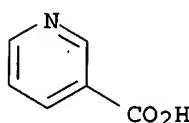
Page 18

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
RN 59-67-6 REGISTRY
CN 3-Pyridinecarboxylic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Nicotinic acid (7CI, 8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN β -Pyridinecarboxylic acid
CN 3-Carboxypyridine
CN 3-Carboxypyridine
CN 3-Pyridylcarboxylic acid
CN Akotin
CN Apelagrin
CN Daskil
CN Efacin
CN Enduracin
CN Linic
CN Niac
CN **Niacin**
CN Niacor
CN Niaspan
CN Nicacid
CN Nicangin
CN Nico-Span
CN Nicobid
CN Nicodelmine
CN Nicolar
CN Niconacid
CN Nicosan 3
CN Nicotinipca
CN Nicyl
CN NSC 169454
CN Nyclin
CN Pellagrin
CN Pelonin
CN Slo-niacin
CN SR 4390
CN Vitamin B5
CN Wampocap
FS 3D CONCORD
DR 123574-58-3
MF C6 H5 N O2
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DETHERM*, DIOGENES, DIPPR*, DRUGU, EMBASE, GMELIN*, HODOC*, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IMSCOSEARCH, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM*, PHAR, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, TULSA, ULIDAT, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VETU, VTB

(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**, WHO

(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

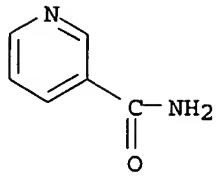


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

14570 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
557 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
14582 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

=>

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
RN 98-92-0 REGISTRY
CN 3-Pyridinecarboxamide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Nicotinamide (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN β -Pyridinecarboxamide
CN 3-(Aminocarbonyl)pyridine
CN 3-Amidopyridine
CN 3-Carbamoylpyridine
CN 3-Pyridinecarboxylic acid amide
CN Aminicotin
CN Benicot
CN Delonin Amide
CN Dipegyl
CN m-(Aminocarbonyl)pyridine
CN NAM
CN Niacinamide
CN Niavit PP
CN Nicamina
CN Nicamindon
CN Nicasir
CN Nicobion
CN Nicofort
CN Nicosan 2
CN Nicosylamide
CN Nicotilamide
CN Nicotine acid amide
CN Nicotinic acid amide
CN Nicotinic amide
CN Nicotylamide
CN Nicovit
CN Nicovitina
CN Nictoamide
CN Niocinamide
CN Niozymin
CN NSC 13128
CN NSC 27452
CN Papulex
CN Pelmin
CN Pelmine
CN Pelonin amide
CN Vi-Nicotyl
CN Vitamin B
CN Vitamin B3
FS 3D CONCORD
DR 123574-63-0, 37321-14-5, 78731-47-2
MF C6 H6 N2 O
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BEILSTEIN*,
BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS,
CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM,
CSNB, DDFU, DETHERM*, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE, GMELIN*, HODOC*, HSDB*,
IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT,
NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM*, PHAR, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, USAN,
USPAT2, USPATFULL, VTB
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**, WHO
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

8154 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
276 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
8161 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
9 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

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L10 ANSWER 1 OF 1 USPATFULL
AN 96:1240 USPATFULL
TI Composition comprising caffeine chromium and fructose
for weight control and use thereof
IN Allen, Ann de Wees T., 2831 Gallows Rd., Ste. 206, Falls Church, VA,
United States 22042
PI US 5480657 19960102 <--
AI US 1993-141604 19931027 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Criares, T. J.
LREP Burns, Doane, Swecker & Mathis
CLMN Number of Claims: 9
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 535
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
TI Composition comprising caffeine chromium and fructose
for weight control and use thereof
PI US 5480657 19960102 <--
AB A composition for the prevention or treatment of weight gain, e.g.,
obesity, said composition comprising caffeine, fructose and
chromium in an effective amount to prevent or treat weight loss.
Also disclosed is a method for the prevention or treatment.
SUMM . . . it is also an object of the present invention to provide a
composition useful for weight control which comprises caffeine,
chromium, and fruit sugar. Preferably, the composition comprises
caffeine, niacin-bound chromium, and fruit sugar.
SUMM . . . factors result in successful weight control: thermogenesis; low
glycemia; decreased appetite control; increased energy via proper blood
sugar balance; and chromium replenishment.
SUMM . . . can induce headaches or "the jitters", e.g., a nervous
sensation. The composition of the present invention thus also comprises
fructose as a buffer or stabilizer to reduce the adverse effects
of caffeine while retaining the energy enhancement properties of
caffeine.
SUMM Fructose is also present in the novel composition of the
claimed invention. Fructose is commonly called "fruit sugar"
because of its widespread occurrence free in fruits. Fructose
may exist as either of two stereoisomers, designated as either D-
fructose or L-fructose. The L-fructose form
is preferred in the practice of the present invention. L-
fructose is a ketohexose and its molecular formula is C₆H₁₂O₆. Its structural formula may be shown in the following.
SUMM Fructose is used to supply energy. Fructose supplies
relatively consistent energy levels with minimal or no stimulation of
insulin production. Sugar (sucrose), honey, glucose and many common
carbohydrates-supply energy but they also stimulate insulin production.
This causes rebound-tiredness and fat gains. By contrast,
fructose which is used in the present composition remains in the
intestinal tract for a longer period of time than regular.
SUMM . . . having a ketone functional group are ketoses. A sugar having
six carbon atoms is called a hexose. Common hexoses include
fructose (a ketose) and glucose (an aldose). A disaccharide
consists of two sugars joined by an O-glycosidic bond. Three highly
abundant. . . maltose. Sucrose (common table sugar) is obtained from
cane or beet. The anomeric carbon atoms of a glucose and a
fructose residue are in an alpha-glycosidic linkage in
sucrose. Lactose, the disaccharide of milk, consists of galactose joined
to glucose by. . .
SUMM . . . the urge for more sweets and carbohydrates, but also stimulate
the pancreas to secrete 300% more insulin than, for example,

SUMM **fructose.**

SUMM . . . glucose polymers. Glucose is a crystalline sugar also found in fruits and honey. However, glucose releases 500% more insulin than **fructose**.

SUMM **Fructose**, which is used in the practice of the present invention, is a crystalline sugar found in fruits, fruit sugar, levulose. . . an enzyme responsible for clearing the milky plasma of alimentary hyperlipemia by hydrolyzing the fats. Unlike sucrose, honey and glucose, **fructose** holds the lowest glycemic index known. Therefore, it does not result in an imbalance of insulin levels, cause energy and. . .

SUMM Although both **fructose** and glucose co-exist in nature, they elicit different effects in the body. To take advantage of the different biochemical responses of **fructose** and glucose, the two monosaccharides must be separated from the fruit in which they occur. This technique is well known. . .

SUMM For example, an orange contains 50% sucrose, 30% **fructose** and 20% glucose. After **fructose** is separated from the other sugars in the orange, it has been found by the present inventor to be an ideal sweetener and carbohydrate. Currently, however, in most instances after the separation is complete, **fructose** is converted into high **fructose** corn syrup before being added to food products. This process results in a finished product which is 40% **fructose** and 60% glucose. The use of high **fructose** corn syrup thus does not result in the advantages of the present invention since its glycemic response is equal to. . .

SUMM Further to the above-described benefits of using **fructose** instead of other sugars, **fructose** is an excellent fat-loss carbohydrate. In a controlled study, for example, it was found by the present inventor that people ingesting **fructose** as opposed to glucose could eat without caloric restriction. The **fructose** group chose to eat almost 500 calories per day less than the glucose group. This translates into a loss of. . .

SUMM The role of **fructose** as a thermogenic agent, a blood sugar balancer, and an ergogenic enhancer has thus been discovered by the present inventor. Such roles may be defined in terms of efficacy. In terms of thermogenesis, **fructose** is twice as effective as sucrose for burning extra calories. Diet-Induced-Thermogenesis is one of the dominant pathways used by the body to eliminate excess calories. In the treatment of blood sugar disorders, **fructose** is frequently prescribed by physicians in controlling reactive hypoglycemia and diabetes. As an ergogenic tool, **fructose** increases endurance and stamina in athletes and may be used to overcome a major hurdle in athletic performance. For example,. . .

SUMM The present inventor has surprisingly found, however, that simply ingesting **fructose** as opposed to glucose does not result in an increase in weight loss. In the study performed by the present inventor three control groups were used. The first group consumed **fructose**, the second group consumed sucrose, while the third group consumed plain water. Surprisingly, the water-drinking group craved and ate more food than did the **fructose** consuming group.

SUMM Too much sugar of any type, even **fructose**, is capable of being converted to fat. **Fructose**, however, has the least proclivity towards fat storage as compared to any other sugar or carbohydrate known. Excess carbohydrate consumption. . . in serum lipids associated with excess sugar/carbohydrate consumption can be greatly reduced, if not eliminated, by adding specific components to **fructose** when it is in its raw crystalline form.

SUMM The amount of **fructose** in the composition of the present invention is an effective amount to achieve the desired effect of the present invention,. . .

SUMM . . . their direct influence on weight control, but rather as complements to or synergists for other compounds which stimulate weight

- control. Chromium is one such compound. Chromium, which is present in the novel composition of the present invention, has been found to be a beneficial supplement for athletes. For example, it has been speculated that chromium losses are twice as high on a workout day versus a non-workout day. Chromium has thus been added to the fructose formulations of the present invention.
- SUMM Chromium, like iron, copper and zinc, is one of 16 essential trace minerals the human body needs to function properly. For athletes, for example, chromium may be the most important essential trace metal. In its biologically active form, chromium helps insulin metabolize fat, convert protein to muscle and convert sugar into energy in vivo. In fact, chromium-activated insulin increases the amount of glucose available for energy production nearly twenty-fold. By increasing the efficiency of glucose utilization, chromium expands the body's energy-producing capacity beyond the normal limits. For example, during exercise the point at which muscle burn occurs can be greatly extended by increasing the amount of chromium in the blood-stream.
- SUMM In addition, chromium is the "master" nutrient for controlling blood sugar. Chromium in vivo helps overcome sugar cravings, a problem many people experience, for example, due to diets high in sugars and . . . the highs and lows of a high carbohydrate diet, promoting a steady stream of available glucose for continuous, prolonged energy. Chromium also acts to control blood lipids, lowering harmful LDL cholesterol and increasing beneficial HDL cholesterol.
- SUMM Chromium deficiency results in various adverse effects in humans. For example, a lack of sufficient amount of chromium can impair insulin function, inhibit muscle development and decrease energy production. In addition, such a deficiency can lead to type . . and even heart disease. U.S. government studies show that the diets of nine out of ten Americans are deficient in chromium, containing less than the minimum safe and adequate amount established by the National Research Council (50-200 micrograms/day). This problem is . . elderly. For example, in athletes, their nutritional requirements are higher due to increased energy demands due to the fact that chromium is rapidly depleted during workouts. For example, following a strenuous workout, chromium loss has been shown to increase five times the normal rate. Moreover, a consumption of sugars and refined carbohydrates, a major part of many athletes' diets, can increase chromium loss up to 300%. Although chromium naturally occurs in many foods, processing removes up to 80% of that chromium. Still further, less than 2% of the chromium from most food sources is actually absorbed. For dieters who have restricted their calories and reduced their nutritional intake, even less chromium is actually absorbed. Thus, it is difficult to obtain sufficient chromium even if foods high in chromium content are eaten.
- SUMM Foods rich in biologically active chromium, which is the form that activates insulin action, are Brewer's yeast, black pepper, liver and wheat germ. However, even Brewer's yeast, the richest known source of biologically active chromium in nature, contains only a few micrograms of chromium per gram, less than 10% of which is in the biologically active form. Higher potencies of biologically active chromium, for example, up to 200 micrograms, are thus desirable.
- SUMM Niacin-bound chromium has been identified as the biologically active chromium ingredient in Brewer's yeast by Dr. Walter Mertz, former director of the USDA Human Nutrition Research Center and discoverer of biologically active chromium. Niacin-bound chromium is available under the Tradename of CHROMEMATE.RTM.. A description of CHROMEMATE.RTM. may be found in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,923,855, 4,954,492. . . 5,194,615, which patents are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety. Independent university studies have now found that the oxygen-coordinated chromium-niacin complex is the most bioactive of other

- known niacin-bound chromium, being over eighteen times more bioactive.
- SUMM Chromium has been found to be a beneficial supplement for athletes. For example, it has been speculated that chromium losses are twice as high on a workout day versus a non-workout day. Chromium has thus been added to the fructose formulations of the present invention.
- SUMM Chromium, in its biologically active form, helps insulin metabolize fat and convert food into energy. Chromium-activated insulin increases the amount of glucose available for energy nearly twenty-fold. This results in optimum energy output. Chromium is also the "master" nutrient for controlling blood sugar which controls sugar cravings. Curbing the cravings for sweets is essential. . . if weight loss is the goal. U.S. government studies have shown that nine out of ten Americans are deficient in chromium, which is one reason many Americans are overweight. Chromium was previously available in the food supply; however, processing presently removes up to 80% of the chromium in foods. Since less than 2% of the chromium from most foods is actually absorbed, it is easy to see why the vast majority of people are chromium deficient. Different forms of chromium have been researched by the present inventor. It has been found that the preferred biologically acceptable form is niacin-bound chromium, called chromium polynicotinate.
- SUMM The strong potentiation of insulin in vitro has been found to depend upon the coordination of nicotinic acid to chromium. This has been shown by the ineffectiveness of other pyridine carboxylic acid derivatives, such as picolinic acid, as ligands. Unlike the niacin isomer picolinic acid, niacin binds with chromium only at either the nitrogen or carboxylic acid position. In addition, chromium nicotinate tends to form positively charged complexes in vivo. Researchers believe that this fact may help explain why chromium nicotinate is absorbed and/or retained better than other chromium complexes. Studies have shown that red blood cells absorb positively charged chromium complexes better than neutral or negatively charged complexes. By comparison, for example, chromium picolinate is a neutral complex, while chromium chloride tends to form neutral or negatively charged complexes in vivo. The preferred chromium nicotinate of the present invention is thus more bioavailable than both chromium picolinate and chromium chloride, both of which are recognized as potentially useful forms of inorganic chromium.
- SUMM As previously discussed supra, Brewer's yeast typically contains only 2 micrograms chromium per gram of yeast, of which only a fraction is in the biologically active O-coordinated form, and attempts to biosynthetically increase the concentration of glucose tolerance factor chromium in Brewer's yeast have met with limited success. However, any form of chromium including chromium picotinate, chromium chloride and the like are useful in the practice of the present invention. Niacin-bound chromium is preferred in the practice of the present invention.
- SUMM The chromium is present in an amount of approximately 5 mcg to 500 mcg per serving. Preferably, the chromium is present in an amount of between about 10 mcg to about 100 mcg per serving, more preferably the chromium is present in an amount of approximately 50 mcg per serving, wherein a serving is approximately six to twelve ounces.
- SUMM . . . in the composition of the present invention including sodium, potassium, dietary fiber, calcium, magnesium, vitamin A, vitamin C, thiamine, riboflavin, niacin, iron and the like.

DETD
SUGAR

INSULIN SPILLOVER

Sucrose	Positive
Fructose	Negative
Glucose	Positive
Dextrose	Positive
Corn Syrup	Unacceptable
Sorbitol	Unacceptable
Mannitol	Unacceptable
Xylitol	Positive
Maltodextrin	Positive
Glucose Polymers	Positive
High Fructose Corn Syrup	Positive
Grape Sugar	Positive
Honey	Positive
Brown Sugar	Positive

DETD As can be seen from Table I, the only acceptable sugar which met acceptable guidelines for calorigenicity and insulinogenicity was fructose. Fructose was the only sugar for which no insulin elevation was noted and which was clinically acceptable. The clinical implications of fructose in diabetic and non-diabetic subjects when used as the primary sweetener in foods and liquids can thus be seen. Though some of the noninsulin-requiring. . . (non-pH buffer) to the adrenal-exhaustive responses to caffeine. Nor did they maintain blood sugar levels or provide energy as did fructose. The sorbitol, mannitol and xylitol were thus designated as unacceptable for a composition to defray or satiate hunger, provide energy, . . .

DETD	Sodium	1/200 gram
	Potassium	36 mg
	Total Carbohydrate	5 g
	Dietary Fiber	(less than 1 gram)
	Fruit Sugar	5 g
	Calcium	6 mg
	Magnesium	5 mg
	Niacin-bound chromium	100 mcg
	Caffeine	65 mg

CLM What is claimed is:
 . . . or treatment of weight gain, said composition comprising approximately 30 to 150 mg of caffeine, approximately 2 to 20 grams fructose and approximately 5 mcg to 500 mcg chromium, per serving.

2. The composition of claim 1 wherein the amount of caffeine is about 65 mg, the amount of fructose is about 5 grams and the amount of chromium is about 50 mcg per serving.
8. A composition comprising about 65 mg caffeine, about 5 grams fructose and about 50 mcg chromium.
9. An instant coffee composition comprising about 65 mg caffeine, about 5 grams fructose and about 50 mcg chromium.

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L10 ANSWER 1 OF 1 USPATFULL
AN 96:1240 USPATFULL
TI Composition comprising caffeine chromium and fructose
for weight control and use thereof
IN Allen, Ann de Wees T., 2831 Gallows Rd., Ste. 206, Falls Church, VA,
United States 22042
PI US 5480657 19960102 <--
AI US 1993-141604 19931027 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Criares, T. J.
LREP Burns, Doane, Swecker & Mathis
CLMN Number of Claims: 9
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 535

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

TI Composition comprising caffeine chromium and fructose
for weight control and use thereof
PI US 5480657 19960102 <--
AB A composition for the prevention or treatment of weight gain, e.g.,
obesity, said composition comprising caffeine, fructose and
chromium in an effective amount to prevent or treat weight loss.
Also disclosed is a method for the prevention or treatment. . .
SUMM . . . it is also an object of the present invention to provide a
composition useful for weight control which comprises caffeine,
chromium, and fruit sugar. Preferably, the composition comprises
caffeine, niacin-bound chromium, and fruit sugar.
SUMM . . . factors result in successful weight control: thermogenesis; low
glycemia; decreased appetite control; increased energy via proper blood
sugar balance; and chromium replenishment.
SUMM . . . can induce headaches or "the jitters", e.g., a nervous
sensation. The composition of the present invention thus also comprises
fructose as a buffer or stabilizer to reduce the adverse effects
of caffeine while retaining the energy enhancement properties of
caffeine.
SUMM Fructose is also present in the novel composition of the
claimed invention. Fructose is commonly called "fruit sugar"
because of its widespread occurrence free in fruits. Fructose
may exist as either of two stereoisomers, designated as either D-
fructose or L-fructose. The L-fructose form
is preferred in the practice of the present invention. L-
fructose is a ketohexose and its molecular formula is C₆H₁₂O₆. Its structural formula may be shown in the following.
SUMM Fructose is used to supply energy. Fructose supplies
relatively consistent energy levels with minimal or no stimulation of
insulin production. Sugar (sucrose), honey, glucose and many common
carbohydrates supply energy but they also stimulate insulin production.
This causes rebound-tiredness and fat gains. By contrast,
fructose which is used in the present composition remains in the
intestinal tract for a longer period of time than regular. . .
SUMM . . . having a ketone functional group are ketoses. A sugar having
six carbon atoms is called a hexose. Common hexoses include
fructose (a ketose) and glucose (an aldose). A disaccharide
consists of two sugars joined by an O-glycosidic bond. Three highly
abundant. . . maltose. Sucrose (common table sugar) is obtained from
cane or beet. The anomeric carbon atoms of a glucose and a
fructose residue are in an alpha-glycosidic linkage in
sucrose. Lactose, the disaccharide of milk, consists of galactose joined
to glucose by. . .
SUMM . . . the urge for more sweets and carbohydrates, but also stimulate
the pancreas to secrete 300% more insulin than, for example,

SUMM **fructose.**

SUMM . . . glucose polymers. Glucose is a crystalline sugar also found in fruits and honey. However, glucose releases 500% more insulin than **fructose**.

SUMM **Fructose**, which is used in the practice of the present invention, is a crystalline sugar found in fruits, fruit sugar, levulose. . . an enzyme responsible for clearing the milky plasma of alimentary hyperlipemia by hydrolyzing the fats. Unlike sucrose, honey and glucose, **fructose** holds the lowest glycemic index known. Therefore, it does not result in an imbalance of insulin levels, cause energy and. . .

SUMM Although both **fructose** and glucose co-exist in nature, they elicit different effects in the body. To take advantage of the different biochemical responses of **fructose** and glucose, the two monosaccharides must be separated from the fruit in which they occur. This technique is well known. . .

SUMM For example, an orange contains 50% sucrose, 30% **fructose** and 20% glucose. After **fructose** is separated from the other sugars in the orange, it has been found by the present inventor to be an ideal sweetener and carbohydrate. Currently, however, in most instances after the separation is complete, **fructose** is converted into high **fructose** corn syrup before being added to food products. This process results in a finished product which is 40% **fructose** and 60% glucose. The use of high **fructose** corn syrup thus does not result in the advantages of the present invention since its glycemic response is equal to. . .

SUMM Further to the above-described benefits of using **fructose** instead of other sugars, **fructose** is an excellent fat-loss carbohydrate. In a controlled study, for example, it was found by the present inventor that people ingesting **fructose** as opposed to glucose could eat without caloric restriction. The **fructose** group chose to eat almost 500 calories per day less than the glucose group. This translates into a loss of. . .

SUMM The role of **fructose** as a thermogenic agent, a blood sugar balancer, and an ergogenic enhancer has thus been discovered by the present inventor. Such roles may be defined in terms of efficacy. In terms of thermogenesis, **fructose** is twice as effective as sucrose for burning extra calories. Diet-Induced-Thermogenesis is one of the dominant pathways used by the body to eliminate excess calories. In the treatment of blood sugar disorders, **fructose** is frequently prescribed by physicians in controlling reactive hypoglycemia and diabetes. As an ergogenic tool, **fructose** increases endurance and stamina in athletes and may be used to overcome a major hurdle in athletic performance. For example, . . .

SUMM The present inventor has surprisingly found, however, that simply ingesting **fructose** as opposed to glucose does not result in an increase in weight loss. In the study performed by the present inventor three control groups were used. The first group consumed **fructose**, the second group consumed sucrose, while the third group consumed plain water. Surprisingly, the water-drinking group craved and ate more food than did the **fructose** consuming group.

SUMM Too much sugar of any type, even **fructose**, is capable of being converted to fat. **Fructose**, however, has the least proclivity towards fat storage as compared to any other sugar or carbohydrate known. Excess carbohydrate consumption. . . in serum lipids associated with excess sugar/carbohydrate consumption can be greatly reduced, if not eliminated, by adding specific components to **fructose** when it is in its raw crystalline form.

SUMM The amount of **fructose** in the composition of the present invention is an effective amount to achieve the desired effect of the present invention, . . .

SUMM . . . their direct influence on weight control, but rather as complements to or synergists for other compounds which stimulate weight

control. Chromium is one such compound. Chromium, which is present in the novel composition of the present invention, has been found to be a beneficial supplement for athletes. For example, it has been speculated that chromium losses are twice as high on a workout day versus a non-workout day. Chromium has thus been added to the fructose formulations of the present invention.

SUMM Chromium, like iron, copper and zinc, is one of 16 essential trace minerals the human body needs to function properly. For athletes, for example, chromium may be the most important essential trace metal. In its biologically active form, chromium helps insulin metabolize fat, convert protein to muscle and convert sugar into energy in vivo. In fact, chromium-activated insulin increases the amount of glucose available for energy production nearly twenty-fold. By increasing the efficiency of glucose utilization, chromium expands the body's energy-producing capacity beyond the normal limits. For example, during exercise the point at which muscle burn occurs can be greatly extended by increasing the amount of chromium in the blood-stream.

SUMM In addition, chromium is the "master" nutrient for controlling blood sugar. Chromium in vivo helps overcome sugar cravings, a problem many people experience, for example, due to diets high in sugars and . . . the highs and lows of a high carbohydrate diet, promoting a steady stream of available glucose for continuous, prolonged energy. Chromium also acts to control blood lipids, lowering harmful LDL cholesterol and increasing beneficial HDL cholesterol.

SUMM Chromium deficiency results in various adverse effects in humans. For example, a lack of sufficient amount of chromium can impair insulin function, inhibit muscle development and decrease energy production. In addition, such a deficiency can lead to type . . and even heart disease. U.S. government studies show that the diets of nine out of ten Americans are deficient in chromium, containing less than the minimum safe and adequate amount established by the National Research Council (50-200 micrograms/day). This problem is . . elderly. For example, in athletes, their nutritional requirements are higher due to increased energy demands due to the fact that chromium is rapidly depleted during workouts. For example, following a strenuous workout, chromium loss has been shown to increase five times the normal rate. Moreover, a consumption of sugars and refined carbohydrates, a major part of many athletes' diets, can increase chromium loss up to 300%. Although chromium naturally occurs in many foods, processing removes up to 80% of that chromium. Still further, less than 2% of the chromium from most food sources is actually absorbed. For dieters who have restricted their calories and reduced their nutritional intake, even less chromium is actually absorbed. Thus, it is difficult to obtain sufficient chromium even if foods high in chromium content are eaten.

SUMM Foods rich in biologically active chromium, which is the form that activates insulin action, are Brewer's yeast, black pepper, liver and wheat germ. However, even Brewer's yeast, the richest known source of biologically active chromium in nature, contains only a few micrograms of chromium per gram, less than 10% of which is in the biologically active form. Higher potencies of biologically active chromium, for example, up to 200 micrograms, are thus desirable.

SUMM Niacin-bound chromium has been identified as the biologically active chromium ingredient in Brewer's yeast by Dr. Walter Mertz, former director of the USDA Human Nutrition Research Center and discoverer of biologically active chromium. Niacin-bound chromium is available under the Tradename of CHROMEMATE.RTM.. A description of CHROMEMATE.RTM. may be found in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,923,855, 4,954,492. . . 5,194,615, which patents are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety. Independent university studies have now found that the oxygen-coordinated chromium-niacin complex is the most bioactive of other

- SUMM known niacin-bound chromium, being over eighteen times more bioactive.
- SUMM Chromium has been found to be a beneficial supplement for athletes. For example, it has been speculated that chromium losses are twice as high on a workout day versus a non-workout day. Chromium has thus been added to the fructose formulations of the present invention.
- SUMM Chromium, in its biologically active form, helps insulin metabolize fat and convert food into energy. Chromium -activated insulin increases the amount of glucose available for energy nearly twenty-fold. This results in optimum energy output. Chromium is also the "master" nutrient for controlling blood sugar which controls sugar cravings. Curbing the cravings for sweets is essential. . . if weight loss is the goal. U.S. government studies have shown that nine out of ten Americans are deficient in chromium, which is one reason many Americans are overweight. Chromium was previously available in the food supply; however, processing presently removes up to 80% of the chromium in foods. Since less than 2% of the chromium from most foods is actually absorbed, it is easy to see why the vast majority of people are chromium deficient. Different forms of chromium have been researched by the present inventor. It has been found that the preferred biologically acceptable form is niacin-bound chromium, called chromium polynicotinate.
- SUMM The strong potentiation of insulin in vitro has been found to depend upon the coordination of nicotinic acid to chromium. This has been shown by the ineffectiveness of other pyridine carboxylic acid derivatives, such as picolinic acid, as ligands. Unlike the niacin isomer picolinic acid, niacin binds with chromium only at either the nitrogen or carboxylic acid position. In addition, chromium nicotinate tends to form positively charged complexes in vivo. Researchers believe that this fact may help explain why chromium nicotinate is absorbed and/or retained better than other chromium complexes. Studies have shown that red blood cells absorb positively charged chromium complexes better than neutral or negatively charged complexes. By comparison, for example, chromium picolinate is a neutral complex, while chromium chloride tends to form neutral or negatively charged complexes in vivo. The preferred chromium nicotinate of the present invention is thus more bioavailable than both chromium picolinate and chromium chloride, both of which are recognized as potentially useful forms of inorganic chromium.
- SUMM As previously discussed supra, Brewer's yeast typically contains only 2 micrograms chromium per gram of yeast, of which only a fraction is in the biologically active O-coordinated form, and attempts to biosynthetically increase the concentration of glucose tolerance factor chromium in Brewer's yeast have met with limited success. However, any form of chromium including chromium picotinate, chromium chloride and the like are useful in the practice of the present invention. Niacin -bound chromium is preferred in the practice of the present invention.
- SUMM The chromium is present in an amount of approximately 5 mcg to 500 mcg per serving. Preferably, the chromium is present in an amount of between about 10 mcg to about 100 mcg per serving, more preferably the chromium is present in an amount of approximately 50 mcg per serving, wherein a serving is approximately six to twelve ounces.
- SUMM . . . in the composition of the present invention including sodium, potassium, dietary fiber, calcium, magnesium, vitamin A, vitamin C, thiamine, riboflavin, niacin, iron and the like.

Sucrose	Positive
Fructose	Negative
Glucose	Positive
Dextrose	Positive
Corn Syrup	Unacceptable
Sorbitol	Unacceptable
Mannitol	Unacceptable
Xylitol	Positive
Maltodextrin	Positive
Glucose Polymers	Positive
High Fructose Corn Syrup	Positive
Grape Sugar	Positive
Honey	Positive
Brown Sugar	Positive

DETD As can be seen from Table I, the only acceptable sugar which met acceptable guidelines for calorigenicity and insulinogenicity was **fructose**. **Fructose** was the only sugar for which no insulin elevation was noted and which was clinically acceptable. The clinical implications of **fructose** in diabetic and non-diabetic subjects when used as the primary sweetener in foods and liquids can thus be seen. Though some of the noninsulin-requiring. . . (non-pH buffer) to the adrenal-exhaustive responses to caffeine. Nor did they maintain blood sugar levels or provide energy as did **fructose**. The sorbitol, mannitol and xylitol were thus designated as unacceptable for a composition to defray or satiate hunger, provide energy, . . .

DETD	
Sodium	1/200 gram
Potassium	36 mg
Total Carbohydrate	5 g
Dietary Fiber	(less than 1 gram)
Fruit Sugar	5 g
Calcium	6 mg
Magnesium	5 mg
Niacin-bound chromium	
	100 mcg
Caffeine	65 mg

- CLM What is claimed is:
- . . . or treatment of weight gain, said composition comprising approximately 30 to 150 mg of caffeine, approximately 2 to 20 grams **fructose** and approximately 5 mcg to 500 mcg **chromium**, per serving.
 - 2. The composition of claim 1 wherein the amount of caffeine is about 65 mg, the amount of **fructose** is about 5 grams and the amount of **chromium** is about 50 mcg per serving.
 - 8. A composition comprising about 65 mg caffeine, about 5 grams **fructose** and about 50 mcg **chromium**.
 - 9. An instant coffee composition comprising about 65 mg caffeine, about 5 grams **fructose** and about 50 mcg **chromium**.

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 23:32:44 ON 18 MAY 2003)

FILE 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CEN, DGENE, DRUGB, DRUGLAUNCH, DRUGMONOG2, DRUGNL, DRUGU, EMBAL, EMBASE, ESBIOBASE, IFIPAT, IPA, JICST-EPLUS, KOSMET, LIFESCI, MEDICONF, MEDLINE, NAPRALERT, NLDB, NUTRACEUT, ...' ENTERED AT 23:34:49 ON 18 MAY 2003

L1 1922 S CHROMIUM (W) PICOLINATE
L2 95 S L1 AND (NIACIN OR NICOTINAMIDE)
L3 76 DUP REM L2 (19 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L4 32 S L3 AND PD<2000

FILE 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CEN, DGENE, DRUGB, DRUGLAUNCH, DRUGMONOG2, DRUGNL, DRUGU, EMBAL, EMBASE, ESBIOBASE, IFIPAT, IPA, JICST-EPLUS, KOSMET, LIFESCI, MEDICONF, MEDLINE, NAPRALERT, NLDB, NUTRACEUT, ...' ENTERED AT 23:44:30 ON 18 MAY 2003

L5 47 S (CHROMIUM (W) PICOLINATE) (P) (NIACIN OR NICOTIAMIDE)
L6 10 S CHROMIUM/AB AND PICOLINATE/AB AND (NIACIN OR NICOTIAMIDE)/AB
L7 4 S US5480657/PN
L8 1 S L7 AND (DIABETIC OR HYPERTENSION)
L9 1 S L8 AND FRUCTOSE
L10 1 S L9 AND (CHROMIUM OR NIACIN)
L11 4 S US6248375/PN
L12 0 S L11 AND (CURCUMIN OR CURCUMINOID)

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 21:51:11 ON 18 MAY 2003)

FILE 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CEN, DGENE, DRUGB, DRUGLAUNCH, DRUGMONOG2, DRUGNL, DRUGU, EMBAL, EMBASE, ESBIOBASE, IFIPAT, IPA, JICST-EPLUS, KOSMET, LIFESCI, MEDICONF, MEDLINE, NAPRALERT, NLDB, NUTRACEUT, ...' ENTERED AT 21:51:23 ON 18 MAY 2003

L1 1921 S (OMEGA (W) 6 (W) FATTY (W) ACID)
L2 1228 DUP REM L1 (693 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L3 272 S L2 AND OMEGA/AB
L4 141 S L3 AND PD<2000
L5 4 S L4 AND DIABETIC/AB

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 22:00:47 ON 18 MAY 2003

L6 185 S ARACHIDONIC/AB
L7 8 S L6 AND OMEGA/AB

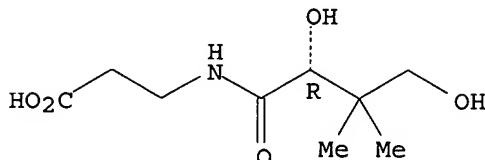
FILE 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CEN, DGENE, DRUGB, DRUGLAUNCH, DRUGMONOG2, DRUGNL, DRUGU, EMBAL, EMBASE, ESBIOBASE, IFIPAT, IPA, JICST-EPLUS, KOSMET, LIFESCI, MEDICONF, MEDLINE, NAPRALERT, NLDB, NUTRACEUT, ...' ENTERED AT 22:05:23 ON 18 MAY 2003

L8 2300 S (ESSENTIAL (P) FATTY (P) ACID (P) OMEGA)
L9 1630 S (ESSENTIAL (P) FATTY (P) ACID (P) OMEGA (P) 6)
L10 894 S L9 AND PD<2000
L11 136 S L10 AND ARACHIDONIC/AB
L12 134 S L11 AND (ESSENTIAL)/AB
L13 134 S L12 AND FATTY/AB
L14 132 S L13 AND OMEGA/AB
L15 132 S L14 AND ACID/AB
L16 38 S L15 AND EFA/AB
L17 1 S L16 AND DIABETIC/AB

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L3 ANSWER 1 OF 2 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 RN 79-83-4 REGISTRY
 CN β -Alanine, N-[$(2R)$ -2,4-dihydroxy-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
 CN β -Alanine, N-(2,4-dihydroxy-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutyl)-, (R)-
 CN Pantothenic acid, D- (8CI)
 OTHER NAMES:
 CN (+)-Pantothenic acid
 CN (D)-(+)-Pantothenic acid
 CN Chick antidermatitis factor
 CN D(+)-N-(2,4-Dihydroxy-3,3-dimethylbutyryl)- β -alanine
 CN D-Pantothenic acid
 CN Pantothenic acid
 CN Vitamin B3
 CN Vitamin B5
 FS STEREOSEARCH
 DR 3563-85-7
 MF C9 H17 N 05
 CI COM
 LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE, HODOC*, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VETU
 (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
 Other Sources: EINECS**
 (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).

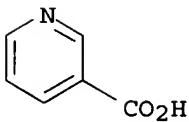


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

5009 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 129 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 5011 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
 8 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 2 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 RN 59-67-6 REGISTRY
 CN 3-Pyridinecarboxylic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
 CN Nicotinic acid (7CI, 8CI)
 OTHER NAMES:
 CN β -Pyridinecarboxylic acid
 CN 3-Carboxypyridine
 CN 3-Carboxypyridine
 CN 3-Pyridylcarboxylic acid
 CN Akotin
 CN Apelagrin
 CN Daskil
 CN Efacin

CN Enduracin
CN Linic
CN Niac
CN Niacin
CN Niacor
CN Niaspan
CN Nicacid
CN Nicangin
CN Nico-Span
CN Nicobid
CN Nicodelmine
CN Nicolar
CN Niconacid
CN Nicosan 3
CN Nicotinipca
CN Nicyl
CN NSC 169454
CN Nyclin
CN Pellagrin
CN Pelonin
CN Slo-niacin
CN SR 4390
CN Vitamin B5
CN Wampocap
FS 3D CONCORD
DR 123574-58-3
MF C6 H5 N O2
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DETHERM*, DIOGENES, DIPPR*, DRUGU, EMBASE, GMELIN*, HODOC*, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IMSCOSEARCH, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM*, PHAR, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, TULSA, ULIDAT, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VETU, VTB
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**, WHO
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

14570 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
557 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
14582 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

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